CORONER'S JURY VERDICT

No Blame Attached to Any One for the Stumph Factory Fire.

LAST BODY HAS BEEN POUND

Discovered in the Southeast Corner of the Buins-A Silver Watch Lay Near It-Expert Witnesses Testify that the Walls of the Building Were Much Too Thin.

No one is responsible for the death of seven men who lost their lives in the Stumph fire. After sitting for five hours yesterday and hearing the testimony of officials, architects, contractors, builders, and the proprietors and employes of the factory as to the construction of the building and the chances for escapes, the coroner's jury brought in the following verdiet:

"We, the jury, find that W. M. Tennyson, James E. Vaugim, William Ash, Henry Fowler, Robert Reitzell, and Robert Reichman came to their death in premises Nos. 651 to 655 Massachusetts avenue northwest Mon-day, September 17, 1894, by an accordent caused by the destruction of said premises by fire, and that no blame attaches to any one

therefore,"
The worldet is signed by Deputy Coroner W. A. Gimesbrook and the following juryment: Thomas J. King, builder, No. 2528 I. street horstweet; Henry F. Getz, builder, No. 928 Marriand greage northeast; Zephanish Jones, arriand avenue northeast; 7ephaniah Jones, outractor, No. 1104 Ninth atreet, northwest; Ilny M. Hough, real estate broker, No. 623 street northwest; W. A. Peacock, retired,

E street nerthwest, W. A. Peacock, retired, No. 128 New Jersey avenue northwest, and Thomas W. Smith, innher merchant, corner of First street and Indiana avenue northwest. The inquest was held in the Sixth precinct station-house, and was conducted by Attorney for the District Thomas and Deputy Corner Gimetrook. A few moments before 11 0 clock the Jurymen viewed the bodies of Reimed, Fowier and Reachman. They were then taken to the scene of the fire, where a thorough examination of the premises was made. At 11:15 the jurymen returned, and the examination was begun.

Dr. Sterling Ruffla, who examined the bodies of three of the victims, was the first witness. He restified that death was due to

witness. He testified that death was due to TESTIMONE OF E. B. STUMPE.

Edward B. Stumph, junior member of the firm, was next called. He was the originator of the business and had been engaged in it about twelve years. When he purchased the present property, nine years ago, it was two stories high. Six yours later he added three more stories. All the floors were illed with very light material, used in the manufacture of mattersses and feather beds. On the top floor was one piece of machinery weighing about a ten and used for earpet cleaning. There was often three times as much on that There was often three times as much on that

There was steen three times as much on that floor as on the day of the fire.

The fourth floor was used for the making of worse springs and leefs, Shucks were attored on the third floor, while the second was used for manufacturing mattresses. The firm employed about twenty-five men and women. Mr. Stamph proceeded to tell in de-tall how he first learned of the fire and his an new is near searched of for are and not missings to assemi in the elevator, which would not move, owing to the burning of the best. His attention had never been called to any weakness in the walls of his building. Several mouths ago Assistant Building Inspector Hing had examined the structure and

CHACKS IN THE EAST WALL.

Juryman Getz said be bad seen cracks in the east wall adjoining the blacksmith shop, but witness stated be had not noticed any PIBE ESCAPES COULD HAVE BEEN MADE HERE. such defects. Witness said he was first notined by Mr. Vermillion, of the inspector's office, to put up fire escapes, Immediately after-ward he called upon Mr. Entwisis and ex-pressed surprise at having received such an order. Shortly after this, however, he or-dered the escapes from a Lancaster, Pa., firm, and the material arrived in the city on Satur-day.

Building Inspector Entwise was next for an increase.

Mr. Samuel J. Prescott was called and testi-

ouns, assistant engineer and fire free broke out, but had no idea as to the engage. He went down to the engine-room, closed the draft, and stopped the engine. Mr. Stumph ordered him to start up again, so that he could go up in the elevator, but before he had made more than eight revolutions the belt was burned and the elevator stopped. He was in the building five minutes after the fire

The next witness was Henry Jordan, fore man of the mattree-making department. He testified to his discovery of the flames and notification of Mr. Stumph. He then went to the fourth floor and notified the men there. On his way up he notified several of the workmen who were killed. The Messrs Stumph had sidesed the employes to slid down the elevator cable in case of fire. THICKNESS OF THE WALLS.

Mr. Prescott was recalled and exhibited plans of the building. These showed that the and walls were eighteen inches thick and the side walls thirteen inches thick to the roof. The floor-supporting pillars were fron on the end walls were new and the party walls both sides new from the second story. I foundations rested on a sub-foundation The structure was erected accord

ing to building regulations.
On being recalled Mr. Entwisle identified the plans as those submitted when the permit was issued. Under the question, "For what will the building be used after alteration." the answer is "Warshouse," Mr. Entwiste said if be had known the building was to have been used for manufacturing purp have been used for manufacturing purposes the plans would not have been approved and heavier walls required. Mr. Entwiste testified to sending vermina to the building to see if fire ascapes were necessary, and to the affirmative report having been received. The falling of the walls was due to expancaused by heat and failing of the joists. Had the character of the building been known he would have required the walls to be twenty-two inches thick to the second floor and eigh-teen in alses a sove that. In his opinion the

construction of the building was not to blame for the collapse. At this point a recess was taken until \$45 p. m. Applican P. Cark, ir., an architect, was the first witness called after recess, and he testi-fied as to the condition of the building. He did not believe it good building policy erect three stories of new brick structs upon two stories of oid.

HANVEY WOULDN'T HAVE DONE IT.

F. L. Hanvey, a contractor and builder, was called. He thought the plans upon which the building was erected might have been changed somewhat. He would not have designed such a building for even light manufacturing as was carried on within such ridiculously thin party walls. There should have been fire escapes on the building, and he believed that

all the employes could have been saved if such had been the case. He thought there was no excuse for allowing tall buildings or structures in which human lives were constantly in dan ger to be without fire escapes.

ger to be without fire escapes.

Mr. Hanvey, in reply to a question by Attorney Thomas, said that the walls were not thick enough for a five-story building. He would have torn down all the walls and built entirely new and much thicker walls. He had never heard of any one sliding down an elevator cable to escape from a fire. From his experience as a builder the stairway was sufficiently wide for all employes to come down if the fames had not prevented their escape. The plans were in conformity with the building regulations governing the erecthe building regulations governing the erec-tion of warehouses. The building in his opinion, was simply sufficient for any ordinary storage. The floors were strong enough to carry 100 pounds to the square inch. He had examined the mortar and found it to be of a rood applie.

good quality.

George H. Tupton, a brick-mason and

builder, was the next witness. He had examined the standing walls and considered the brick work to be an ordinary job.

The next witness was officer william Carrington, of the Second precinct, who turned in an alarm from box 212, located at the correct of Second precinct. He was standner of Seventh and M streets. He was stand ner of sevenin and at streets. He was stand-ing near the corner when some one called his attention to the smoke. He immediately ran to the box and rang the alarm. This was at 11-44, and two moments inter be was at the burning building. He then went to Draney's stables and telephoned to fire alarm head-quarters for engines. When he returned to the first the engines were all work the fire the engines were at work.

THOSE ON THE TOP PLOODS. Engineer Houchens was recalled and gave the names of the employes who were on the fourth and fifth floors when the fire was dis-

He was sure the men could not have gotten out had there been fire escapes on the building. There was a hatchhole between the second and third floors, through which the flames went to the floor above. This hole was two feet wide and was used for transporting material used in the manufacture of mattresses from one floor to another,

from one floor to another.

Assistant Inspector of Buildings Benjamin
C. King testified that at the request of Mr.
Stumph he has examined the building previous to the credion of three additional
stories, and found the walls intact at that time. He understood then that the upper Roors were to be used for storage purposes only. In the early part of June, 1884, he again examined the building. This was after the improvements had been made. He went from the ground floor to the roof and made a grough examination but falled to find any utication of shrinkage in the walls. In makindivation of surmange in the walls. In making his examination he noticed machinery on several floors, indicating that the building was being used for manufacturing purposes. This was the first information the building inspectors office had on this subject, and resulted in an immediate order being issued to the Stumph Bros, for the immediate erection

of fire escapes.

In reply to a question from Mr. Thomas, Inspector King said when he first examined the building he was not aware that it was to be used for manufacturing purposes. He had not visited the factory or made an examination since the fire escapes were ordered. The responsibility of the building inspector cases, he said, after the building has been erected. They were not suposed to examina created. They were not supposed to examine the premises further unless requested. Mr. king also stated that his district covers the entire northwest section, and it is impossible for one man to properly do the work that should be done in that section.

Edward F. Vermillion, assistant building inspector detailed to insure the expuse and

inspector, detailed to inspect fire escapes and elevators, was called. He visited the Stumph manufactory on the 10th of June, 1894, and upon examination found the second and fourth floors used for manufacturing purposes, and the fifth for storage. There were no lire escapes on the building. He reminded Mr. Stumph of this fact, but the latter and the large in t

Replying to a question of Mr. Thomas Mr. Vermillion said the fire escapes could have been made in Washington and erected at a cost of about \$700. The Lancaster firm was probably the lowest bidder, and for this reason were awarded the contract. It was the general understanding among business to Ordway, Bohrer and Newmeyer. They men that the fire escape law cannot be enforced. He thought, however, if the escapes much as 25,000 wards of carpet in a space of men would have lost their lives while fighting of 20x40 fact. Begarding the cause of the fire, Mr. Saumph and it may have been due classed between the time notice was served to overheared bearings in machinery on the

John W. Smith, assistant foreman of No. 6 engine, testified that he received a tele No. 6 Company was at work before the

rolar alarm struck The testimony of John A. Merryman also

of No. 5 company, was the same as that of Assistant Foreman Smith.

Chief Engineer Joseph Patris, of the Dis-trict fire department, was the the last witness. He was in his office at the District Building when a tie-phone message was received giv-ing notice of the fire. He immediately pro-ceeded to the scene and was at the building within three minutes after the message reached him. When he arrived No. 6 company was at work and the other companies on appeared. It was impossible to ing building, and when the walls fel he directed his men to turn the atreams on the burning ruins. In regard to criticism as to the slow time made by the department in getting into action, he stated that better time would have been impossible, and that if the whole New York city fire department had been on the seem the building could not have been saved. In his opinion fire escapes would have increased the number of deaths as firemen would have utilized the escapes and been buried beneath the falling walls At the conclusion of Chief Parris' testimons the jury retired, and at 4:10 rendered the ver

SIXTH BODY FOUND.

There Was a Silver Watch Near-by Which May Lead to Its Identification.

The last body buried in the ruins of the Strumph mattress factory fire was recovered at 9 o'clock last night. It was found, crushed and charred beyond recognition, beneath a wire bed, about six feet from the southeast orner of the building. It was at first supposed to be the pody of Philip Ackerman, but owing to the fact that a silver watch was found beside it, which ackerman did not pos-sess, the mergue officials believe there has been a mistake in the identification. As late been a mistake in the identification. As late as 3 o'clock this morning no one had called at the morgue to identify the body.

All day long the gang of diggers continued their weary search for the one body which

as known to be somewhere in the rules It was thought to be useless to look further in the rear of the building, and accordingly all efforts to find the remains were concentrated upon digging in the vicinity where the fifth body was discovered Tuesday after-

Deep down into the mass of shucks, hair, and feathers the tollers burrowed with pitch-forks, shovels, and hands. Great piles of burnt and water-soaked debris were thrown into the street and upon the site of the stoneinto the street and upon the site of the stone-yard. The day passed, the crowds came, shuddered as they looked on the ruins, and went away pondering on the thought of the niggardliness of Congress in not passing life-saring laws which can be enforced.

Night approached, and with it the over-hunging durkness, but the searchers were as scaling a gare. It was 2 clock when one

virillant as ever. It was 9 o'clock when of the workmen lifted a piece of an iron bed and discovered beneath it the remains for

(Continued on second page.)

ALDRICH CAUGHT IN DETROIT

Pursued By Detectives Since He Ran Away More Than a Year Ago.

FORGED NOTES FOR THOUSANDS

He Will Come Back Without Giving the Officers Trouble-Judge Cole, Gen. Ordway, and Other Prominent Men Were His Victims-Several Banks Were Swindled.

Frank Aldrich, who was for four years scaler of weights and measures here, well known in political and social circles, was yesterday arrested in Detroit on a charge of forgery. District Attorney Birney, under whose direction Aldrich was caught, was notified from Detroft last night that Aldrich admitted his identity and would return with the United States deputy marshal without the necessity of sending a witness to identify him.

Mr. Blrney had word several days ago that Mr. Blrney had word several days ago that when the minimum of the force was promulgated merely as a caution to the men against doing what they know to be forbidden by the Post-office Desirement.

Aldrich was living on Wabash avenue in Chicago, but when he sent papers to the United States marshal there, no such person could be found at the number given. Then it was found that there was a Wabash avenue in De-troit, and Aldrich was located. Mr. Birney wired the Chicago marshal on Tuesday to forward to Detroit the papers made out for the

arrest.

The indictments against Aldrich were returned on August 7 and December 20 of last year. In all there are fifty-six counts. The victims of his forgeries are Judge Charles C. Cole, whose name is forged in nearly every case; William M. Mayse & Co., John A. Swope, Ohio National Bank, Columbia National Bank, Lincoln National Bank, Bell & Co., W. H. Slater, Washington Loan and Trust Company, and Simon Oppenheimer & Bre. He had been in business with Judge Cole.

Gen. Ordway, and others, and had their in-dorsements on paper frequently. Accordingly the notes were accepted when presented for discount without hesitation. They were made out with the No. 514 Eighth street in the lower right-hand corner as if they had in the lower right-hand corner as if they had been drawn at that place, which was then the office of the Hanson Light and Power Company, in which Gen. Ordway, Judge Cole, George Bohrer, Edward Newmeyer, and others had been interested with Aldrich. The first note named in the indictments, dated May 8, 1803, is for \$370 from Aldrich to Judge Cole and was discounted by Mayse & Co. at their bank, No. 518 Ninth street.

LIST OF HIS PORGED NOTES.

Following this are notes as follows: April 12, for \$300, discounted by John A. Swope; April 7, \$200, by Ohio National Bank; April April 7, \$290, by Ohio National Bank; April 17, for \$145, by Ohio National Bank; May 5, \$150, by Columbia National; May 22, \$290, by Columbia National; May 13, \$50, by Lincoln National; May 16, \$230, by Mayse & Co.; May 17, for \$75. May 29, \$225, by Mayse & Co.; May 29, \$150, by Ohio National; May 9, \$119, by Bell & Co.; May 19, \$215, by W. H. Slater; May 22, \$150, by Washington Loau and Trust Co.; May 29, for \$150, by S. Oppenheimer.

The usual time of these notes to run was thirty days, but the last was only four days.

The usual time of these notes to run was thirty days, but the last was only four days. Aldrich left the city before the four days expired. So hard pressed was he for money that on May 22 he forged three notes for \$500 total, and on May 29 two for \$375. The aggregate of all his forgeries was \$3,945. But this represents less than a fourth of what he cost and wade no entered for the code and wade no entered for the code and wade to entered the code and wade to entered the code and wade to entered the code and this represents less than a fourth of what he got and made no return for. Gen. Ordway was on his notes legitimetely for \$2,500. Edward Newmeyer, for \$3,000. George Echrer, for \$3,000, Judge Cole, for \$1,500, and J. H. Abraham, a clerk at No. 1119 B street northeast, for \$700. He also owed Mayee & Co., but they had a mortgage for \$9,000 on his house in Mount Pleasant, worth full that value.

Aldrich left Washington about June 1. His wife followed within a week. He wrote from Chicago on June 6 to Gen, Ordway and Judge want they lost. Also to ten. Ordway as sent his resignation as quartermaster of the Wash-ington Light Infantry. To Judge Cole he ex-pressed regret for the loss he had caused. He said he was going to St. Louis, New Orleans, and Florida. About the time these letters

eame the forgeries began to come out.

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Judge Cole at once levied on Aldrich's furniture and horses at the Mo place, but no efforts discovered whereabouts till yesterday.

BUINED BY VISIONARY IDEAS, Aldrich ruined himself by visionary ideas of what he could do with an electric patent, He was appointed sealer of weights by Presi dent Harrison for political services, and when the Minneapolls convention came spent \$500 in taking delegates there. It is probable, too, he lost some money in bets on the result at Minneapolis. But this does not account for about \$20,000

In debts and forgeries said to his account. In 1891, with George Bohrer as president and Aldrich as manager, the Harrison Electric Company was organized. Aldrich believed old make a fortune, and by his enthus! asm sold about \$10,000 worth.

asm sold about \$10,000 worth.
Aldrich struggied along in connection with
his other duties to make the thing go, and
when he lost his government place he put
more energy into the electric business, and
to boom it hunched an electric boat on the river. It was a failure.

Debts closed in around him thick and fast.

He resorted to forgery hoping the tide would turn, and at last in desperation fied. Eyer since there has been a quiet bunt for him, and he has probably spent few easy hours.

He was a deacon of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, but his election the church. It was brought out then that be had served in the Signal Corps under an as-sumed name, and had been court-martialed in 1880 for desertion and disobedience at Mobil and sentenced to hard labor and served in military prison for one year.

BOTH WERE KILLED.

Two Georgians Fought a Duel with Knives to the Denth.

Dunlan, Ga., Sept. 19,-Robert Clemens and James Hullen fought a duel to the death with knives near Blackville last night without

witnesses, seconds, or physicians.

A quarrel, begun at a clind tiger, was renewed on the way home by Hullen, who, getting behind Clemens, drove his knife into the latter's neck. Though faint from loss of blood Clemens drew his knife and slashed the

After cutting each other for fully fifteen minutes, both fell in the grass in a dying con dition, where they were found later, and removed to their homes. Neither can live. Th bodies of both are literally covered with stab

In the Field of Labor.

Secretary McGuire, at the international convention of carpenters at Indianapolis, reported fifty-four cities as having the eighthour law.

No compromise was effected at a conference of the Massillon operators and President Mc-Bride, of the Miners' Association.

The Suncook (Concord, N. H.) mill strike is near its end, as the operatives have begun returning to work.

Mutual Spinners' national convention is in session at Boston, and yesterday's sessions were devoted to reports of local unions throughout New England.

CAUTION TO CARRIERS.

Postmaster Sherwood Issues an Order That Provokes Comment Among His

Employes-He Explains It. Postmaster Sherwood yesterday issued an order "that no carrier shall be permitted to use intoxicants of any kind, whether on or off duty, while in uniform."

The receipt of the order occasio, a. a good deal of comment among the carrier force, and some of the men went so far as to suggest some of the men went so far as to suggest that if the postmaster could issue such a strong prohibitory order in reference to drinking, he could, with equal propriety, tell the men what they may or may not eat. A very well informed carrier said to a Times reporter: "A letter-carrier's uniform is his

reporter: "A fetter-carrier's uniform is his own property, paid for by himself, and not furnished by the government. I do not think that Mr. Sherwood hus the power to control a man's actions after his day's work is done or when he leaves the office for two hours' swing in the morning and goes to his home for his innch. If the postmaster's views of the mat-ter are correct then the carrier must be on duty from 6 o'clock in the morning, when his day begins, till 5:30 p. m., when his work is done, or till bed time if he should wear his uniform till that time."

Postmaster Sherwood was asked last night

partment. That order is contained in the regulations and is enforced in every city in the Union. It prohibits the carriers from drinking intoxicants in a public place—a salion, for instance, while in uniform, and is no more stringent than the regulations that govern the police.

ern the police.
"It does not inspire the public with confi-It does not inspire the public with confidence in the letter carriers as a body to have it known that they frequent barrooms, and if a uniformed officer habitually drinks liquor in such places, the natural consequence is that it does become known. The order against such habit is not a reflection upon the carriers, but is intended merely as a warning, and you may say that I said so."

ALMOST TOO MUCH FOR THEM.

Concert at the Capitol Was the Occasion of Tripls and Tribulations.

The concert given by Prof. Fanciulli and the Marine Band at the Capitol yesterday came near being terminated after the second number had been rendered.

The band was playing Von Suppe's "Poet and would be easily defeated, and Peasant," and had reached that part where the ciarionets and wood instruments

where the charloness and wood instruments get in their fine work, when several loads of wood were dumped in the House cellar, raising a racket that completely drowned the playing of the musicians.

The next number on the programme was a flute solo by Mr. H. Jaeger, and he had but fairly started "The Last Rose of Summer," when a noise like the discharge of heavy actilizer was been and or one invastration. artillery was beard, and upon investigation : armery was neard, and upon investigation it was found that ton after ion of coal was being fired into the Senste wing of the Capitol. This was the straw that broke Fanciullis patience. He ordered the band to cease playing and sent for the lieutenant of the Capitol police, and beckened to a representative of The Times. Both responded to his call, and Fanciuli said:

"This is a shame. I might play the anvil chorus to the coal artillery accompaniment now going on if each load was shot down the

now going on if each load was shot down the shute at proper intervals, but Gilimore him-self never would think of trying it on with 'The Last Rose of Summer.'
The ileutenant ordered his men to have the disturbance stopped, and after a few more minutes' delay Mr. Jacger started where he left off, and then it commenced to rain, but the Marine Band are sallors and are not afraid of a little water on the outside, so the solo was finished. Then, as if to add insuft to injury, "Old Glory" was lowered from the flagstaff on the Capitol, when it is customary to keep it waving until saluted at the end o the concert by "Hall Columbia." Finally Fanciulli regained his composure and good nature, rendered his famous "Troop A March" by request on an encore, and finished a good programme.

AGAINST THE WHISKY TRUST.

Judge Gibbons Says Competition Must Neither Be Thwarted Nor Crushed.

Curcaso, Sept. 19.-Judge Gibbons to-day sustained the demurrer to the amended plea of the whisky trust to the information in the que warrante filed by Attorney General Maloney, and directed the attorney general to prepare a judgment of ouster against the

The judgment of ouster will be entered, but the defendants appeal will operate to suspend it and nothing difinite will result until the supreme count passes on the case. The pro-ceedings to-day end the case in the lower

courts.
Judge Gfbbons, in making the final order, said: "It is not the wealth represented by the capital stock of a corporation, nor the value of its property, which brings it within the ban of outlawry, but it is the effect upon the public, growing out of a combination of corcorations or interests the inevitable result of which, whether so intended or not, govern the supply and regulate the price of

istilled spirits.
"In its confederated form, it possesses a
power and influence which no single corporation could wield. Its ramifications extend info and their power is felt in every city in the Union. Corporations may flourish and expand, but competition and individualism must neither be inwarted nor crushed."

SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General Elect Officers.

Boston, Sept. 19.-The Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General for the 33d degree, Scottish Rite Masons, to-day elected these officers:

Sovereign grand commander, Henry L. Sovereign grand commander, Henry L. Palmer, Milwaukee, Wis.; grand lieutenant commander, Charles L. Woodbury, Boston; grand treasurer general, Newton D. Arnold. Providence; grand secretary general, Clinton F. Palge, New York; grand minister of state general, Samuel C. Lawcence, Boston; grand keeper of the archives, Lucius R. Paigh, Cambridge; grand master general of ceremonies, Charles T. McClenachan, New York; grand marshal general, Robert E. Patterson, Philadelphia; grand standard bearer, William H. leiphia; grand standard bearer, William H. Highley, Bridgeport, Conn.; grand captain of guard, George Otis Tyler, Burlington, Vt.; as-sistant grand secretary, Joseph P. Abel, New York; grand prior, Rev. Josiah L. Seward,

Coffin Nominated by the Republicans. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 19.—The Republican State convention nominated O. Vincent Coffin for Governor and ex-Lieut, Gov. Cook or heutenant governor.

Telegraphic Brevities. President Nunez, of the Republic of Colom-bia, is reported ill.

William C. Whitney sailed from New York vesterday for Europe. Blakely Durant, body servant of Gen. Sher-nan during the war, died yesterday at Grand

Forks, N. D.

The Pope sent his penediction to the convention of the Gorman Roman Catholic Vereins, which concluded its sessions yesterday in New York. Justice Bartlett, of the court of appeals of New York, was married yesterday to Miss Annie Platt, daughter of the late banker W.

A receiver was yesterday appointed for the

VICTORY FOR THE JAPANESE

China Badly Worsted in a Naval Engagement Lasting Six Hours.

CONFIRMATORYNEWS RECEIVED

Several Chinese Warships Destroyed and Thousands of Soldiers Killed-The Japanese Are in Force on the Border and Coast of Their Enemy and May Storm Pekin.

London, Sept. 19 .- A dispatch received here from Shanghai, dated 7:40 p. m. to-day, says the Japanese gained a decided victory over the Chinese in a naval engagement on on the Yalu River.

The dispatch adds that on Monday last the Chinese fleet, consisting of sixteen warships, arrived off the mouth of Yala River convoying transports having on board 6,000 troops. It was the intention of Admiral "mg to disembark these troops inside the mouth of the Yalu River in order to form a force with which to intercept the Japanese advance upon Moukden, Manchuria, from which there is a railroad running to Tien Tsin. While engaged in landing these troops, ac-

cording to this dispatch, a fleet of nineteen cording to this dispatch, a fleet of nineteen Japanese warships, accompanied by a flottling of torpedo boats, was sighted approaching the Yalu River. As soon as they were within range the Japanese attacked the Colinese. Then followed a terrible contest, lasting six hours, during which the great gans, rapidfire gans, and machine gans of all sorts were used with fearful effect on both sides. The big Chinese warship Chi-Yuen was sunk, and the warships Chan-Yung and Yang-Wei were on fire when beached. Several thousand soldiers are reported killed.

soldiers are reported killed.

The battle resulted in a victory for the Japanese, and it is quite on the cards for the Japanese commander to make an immediate dash upon Moukden, which is the ancient capital of the Manchurlan dynasty, and is quite worth capturing. This would involve crushing the remainder of the Chinese army south of Manchurlan, which is numerous and must number many thousands. But there is no doubt that this force is not well organized and would be easily defeated.

CONFIRMATION OF THE VICTORY.

The confirmatory news received yesterday by Secretary Gresbam of the defeat of the Chinese by land and sea, with the further notice that telegraphic communication between Pekin and Korea has been cut off by the Japanese, is taken as an evidence that the Chin-ese forces are in a miserable plight,

The small remnant of an army in Korea is out of from re-enforcement by sea as a result of the sovere defeat of the Chinese fleet at the mouth of the Yaiu River; they cannot communicate with their own government by wire, and as their escape from the Korean Penin-sula by the northern overland route is pre-vented by the science of the mountain passes by the Jajanese, their surrender appears to be invertable.

e inevitable.
The scene of the last naval engagement was at the mouth of the river forming part of the boundary between Korea and Manchuria, the latter being the greatest military province of China. The Japanese, therefore, are now in force on the border and coast of their enemy, and an early transfer of the scene of war from Korean to Chinese soil is looked for by army officers, unless the movement should be

prevented by the early advent of winter.

The military experts believe that as soon as the remaining Chinese troops in Korea have surrendered the Japanese will transport the main body of the troops by sea from Ring Yang to the Manchurian coast and, making a

Yang to the Manchuriah coast and, making a rapid advance on Mukdin, the capital of the province, will soon be in position to organize a campaign on Pekin itself.

There is reason to believe that the feeling is growing in Europe that the war bids fair to go beyond bounds, unless some influence is brought to bear to check it, and some nations having large interests in China have taken the alarm already. They fear the result on their own interests of so overwhelming a victory by Japan that must be followed by the domination of Japanese interests, and by the domination of Japanese interests, and animated by commercial or territorial jeal-ously they are seeking a way to terminate the

UPHELD THE STATE BODY.

Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows Rejected Dayton Lodge's Appeal,

CHATTAXOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 19 .- At the business session of the sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows this morning the reports of the committee on appeals were

The most important case decided was that of the appeal of Dayton Lodge, No. 273, vs. Grand Lodge of Onio. The lodge adopted a by-law which the grand lodge refused to approve on the ground that the same did not provide that the weeks of sickness for which benefits were to be paid should be consecutive. The committee of this body declares it to be unquestioned that a State grand todge may regulate and control the definite and particular amount of benefits to be paid by its subordinates, but to accomplish this the law furnished to subordinates must be defi-nite and specific as to the amount to be paid. This is predicated on the idea that the minimum benfit law will be observed.

To-night the pleasures of the meeting are eing elimaxed by a largely attended and rilliant ball in honor of the Odd Fellows at

Death Instead of Marriage. Boston, Sept. 19. - Sewell L. Wilson, thirtyfive years old, a bookkeeper for the Cambridge Ice Company, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head with a 32 calibre revolver at his lodgings in Cambridge-port. Wilson was to have been married this evening. No cause can be assigned for the

In the Field of Politics. John J. Gardner has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second

New Jersey district. cominated for Congress from the Fifth district by the Democrats.

deed, except that of insanity.

The Democrats of the Fourth Virginia Conressional district nominated Hon. W. R. Mc-Kenney by acclamation. The "Hill" organization of Albany yesterday passed resolutions of regret at Flower's withdrawal from the gubernatorial race and indorsing the candidacy of John Boyd

The Ph'ladelphia Republicans, in conver tion yesterday, made the following Con-gressional nominations: Representative H. H. Bingham, in the First district; Robert Adams, Jr., in the Second: John E. Reyburn, in the Fourth, and A. C. Harmer, in the Fifth, were renominated. Fredering K. Haiterman was nominated in the Third district to oppose Me-

Crimes and Casualties-Tony Ross was captured near Batavia, N. Y., by a Lehigh Vailey Railroad engineer, whose train he had attempted to wreck by placing a huge boulder on the track. Will Nixon, colored, was killed by Ed. Westbrook, also colored, near Americus, Ga.,

John Condon's gambling house in Chicago

O'ROURKE PAYS THE PIPER.

He Made It Warm for Convict Labor Con tractors and Now Its Their Turn-The Mysterious Conspiracy.

It is believed in lubor circles that Supervising Architect of the Treasury Jeremiah O'Rourke's resignation, which was handed in to Secretary Carlisle yesterday as requested, was forced by the employers of convict inbor. During his tenure of office Mr. O hourke nade an order forbidding the use of convict products on public buildings, but was not sup- Senator Brice Was Present When His Party ported by the department in the action.

"You have hinted that there has been onspiracy to oust you from office," said a Times reporter to Mr. O'Rourke yesterday afternoon. "Is it true, as has been stated that enmity on the part of the convict con-tractors chiefly caused the Secretary's action in asking for your resignation.

"That's a very shrowd guess," returned Mr
"That's a very shrowd guess," returned Mr
O'Rourks, "There's more in that than I care
to explain just now. Wait until after my counection with the department has been severed.
It would be manifestly improper for me to
speak while still an officer of the government."

ment."

The architect positively refused to say any more upon this leature of the trouble. At the close of business yesterday the resignation of Mr. O'Rourke had not been accepted, but this is merely regarded as a matter of time.

A blow was given labor when the order of Mr. O'Rourke that no material, produced by convict labor should go into a building was not sanctioned by the administration and reschided. Thus convict labor was allowed to compete with bread winners, much to the dis compete with oreal winners, much to the ins-catisfaction of labor organizations. From that time the employers of convict labor have fought the supervising architect, it is stated, and having the ear and sympathy of Sevra-tary Carliate have been an important factor in his downfall,

In further conversation with the reporter in forther conversation with the reporter vesterday, Mr. O'Rourke hinted at carious and peculiar doines in the work of the department inside and outside, and stated that he had expected the end for montiss. The conspiracy in the office was too mean to talk about. Mr. O'Rourke said that he had made

about. Mr. O'Rourke said that he had made a sacrifice in accepting the 24.500 position, and might have made \$100,000 outside. M. F. Spohn, president of the Federation of Trades, expressed his opinion to a Missis re-porter just night. "When the order was issued porter has night. "When the order was issued which forbade the use of convict labor products," said Mr. Spohn, "the action had been entirely unsolicited by the honest labor element of the country. Just about that time there was an outery against the use of convict material on the Congressional Library building, and it was believed that Mr. O'Rourke's

tion was in response to this agitation.
"Therefore a committee of the Feder "Therefore a committee of the Federation waited upon him to express the thanks of the workingmen for the order. By the way, there is no law against the use of convict products. When the delegation net Mr. O Rourke at the depet and explained their mission, he abruptly replied that he wanted no thanks, and left his visitors in a very unconfortable state. He was so curt that the committeemen felt insuited. Since that time the labor people have left Mr. O Rourke alone. "If any conspiracy has excited to oust him. I believe it must have existed among the people who make a great deal of money by furnishing the product of convex labor."

PEACHED ON THE POLICE. Albert Johnson Wanted for Telling the

Sheas of an Intended Raid. A warrant was issued last night from police headquarters against Albert Johnson, colored, on the charge of intermeing with an officer in the discharge of his duty.

The case grows out of the raid made by Sergt, Daley and his officers on the den of John Shea on Monday night when the officers John Shea on Montaly night when his observe found everything in relatiness to receive them, and it was evident that the Sheas had been whened of the intended raid.

It now appears that Albert Johnson, a well known colored man, who is employed by Lawyers Frank P. Closs and Eugene J. B.

O'Nelli, had become cognizant of the fact that a raid was about to be made by over-hearing a conversation to that effect between the officers who were propuring the neces-sary papers in the office of the clerk of the

Lawyer O'Neill denied yesterday that he had taken any steps to let the Sheas know that a raid was about to be made, and claimed that the information that such a thing was to for superintendent of education, W. D. May-field. one of Sergt. Duley's men, had offered to tell Mr. Closs all about the affair provided he was paid \$50 for the information. He also admitted that he said if he and (floss were employed in the case he would give Lancaster \$50 for the information.

400 SORE ON MR. POWERS.

National Letter Carriers' Convention In-

censed at a Committee Chairman. CLEVELAND, Sept 19. - Pandemonium reigned supreme for a time at to-day's session of the National Letter Carriers' convention. When Chairman Powers, of the legislative committee, started to make a supplementary report of the work of his committee at Washington during the past year, which has apparently been unsatisfactory to the members, a dozen delegates jumped to their feet and

dozen delegates jumped to their feet and howled him down.
Charges against Powers wers fired in so rapidly that it was influesible to keep a record of them. Two of the chairman's colleagues on the committee accused him of gross neglect and other serious reflections while in Washington.

It was finally decided to lay the matter aside temporarily. Later the charges against Powers will be taken up and acted upon.

Powers will be taken up and acted upon.

CIRCUS MANAGERS INTERESTED. Are Live Animals to Be Classified as "Tools of Trade?"

New York, Sept. 19.-J. Magnon, a snake charmer, and Arthur Katzbem, a circus rider, have applied to Judge Lacombe, of the United States circuit court, for a judicial opinion as to whether live animals can be classified as 'tools of trade' when they are used by their owners solely to aid them in their vocation,

The animals in question are twenty-eight snakes, a tiger, a horse and a dog, which arrived here on March 50, and which were classified by Collector Kilbreth as live ani-mais, and subject to the duty on same. The owners claim they are "tools of trade," and therefore exempt from duty. Greus managers are deeply interested in the settlement

Lynched the Murderer. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19 .- A special to the

Times from Atlanta, Ga., says: Dave Goosby, colored, who assaulted the eleven-year-old daughter of Martin Butler Saturday night near Thomasville, and then cut her throat, The girl identified her assailant. Early the morning a mob took him from the jull and hanged him. The negro made a full confes sion. The girl died yesterday.

Murdered for His Money.

ager of the Roswell Woolan Mill, was found this morning murdered in a thicket near Westview Cemetery. Circumstancial evidence points strongly to Will Meyers as one of his murderers. The motive was robbery. Crowlay had \$700 on his person yesterday. Myers had induced him to come to this city from Roswell, a village twenty-four miles above here, on the Elehmond and Danville. Myers has not been caught

ONLY AN INDIRECT CENSURE

Ohio Democrats but Partially Took Their Junior Senator to Task.

JOHNSON'S PLAN MISCARRIED

Convention Voted for the Election of United States Senators by the People-Stinger from the Bill Was Eliminated.

Consumors, Sept. 19-By a vote of \$67 to 328 the Ohio Demogratic State convention to-day declared in favor of the election of United

States Sepators by the people, This is regarded as being tentamount to an Indirect censure of Senator Brice. The movement was engineered by Congressman Tom Johnson and other members equally prominent from northern, northeastern, and northwestern Ohio, They came here for that purpose. In their wake came Mayor Bob Blee, of Cleveland; John Fariey, and others of the city government who are favorable to Brice to prevent, if possible, the consummation of Mr. Johnson's design. They did. provent an open resolution of censure, but

the indirect plan was successful, John H. Clark, of Mithouing declared in hitter terms that the Senate was a milliounires' club, the convection going into great ap-plause. Mr. Brice sat upon the platform, looking pale as marble and as impossive as marble. When Clark sat down Tom Johnson arose and said he did not believe Mr. Brice bought his way into the Senate. This made the matter somewhat personal and the con-vention went into great confusion.

SOME COMPART FOR ENVOY. The stinger in the Senatorial resolution was to have the central committee name, or have a candidate for the Senate named, to be voted for at the next election. This was eliminated. and elimination is regarded as a victory for

the Brice men.

Ex-Congressman Frank Hurd, chairman of
the convention, in his address, subfithe new
tariff proclaims the doom of protection in the
United States. The pintform adopted pruises

Online of the convention of the pro-United States. The pintform adopted praises the Cleveland administration, declares protection a fraud, declares the McElnier law caused the business depression, denounces the last general assembly of Chio, McElnier's administration, and the A. P. A.

Milton J. Turner, of Guernsey, was nominated for secretary of State, James D. Ermiston, of Hamilton, judge of the supremacourt: Harry B. Keefer, of Tuscarawas, member of board of public works, and Dr. J. A. Leech, of Franklin, State commissioner of common schools.

TILLMANITE NOMINATIONS MADE. South Carolina Democratic Convention

Did Not Denounce Cleveland. Commune, S. C., Sept. 19.—The State Demcratic convention was called to order to-day by Senator Irby, chairman of the executive committee. Over 300 delegates were present, every county being represented. A large ma-

jority of the delegates were Tilimanites. One section of the platform, as at first drawn, which denounced President Gleveland for failing to carry out the piedges of the party and for prostituting Congress by pat-rounge to carry out his policy, was finally killed and no mention of the President or the

killed and no mention of the Fresident or the national administration was made. Charleston delegation tried hard to get the convention to come our squarely on the Democratic platform and denounce Populism, but their efforts were defeated by an overwheiming vote. The convention then nominated John Gary Evans for Governor, W. H. Timmerman, Lieutenant Governor, W. T. C. Bates, treasurer, and O. W. Buchanan, attorney general. The nominees are all Tillmanites and had no opposition.

For secretary of State, D. H. Thompkins, for computables, James Norton, for adjutant

WILL AVOID A STRIKE. Clothing Workers at Hoston Hope to Have

Their Demands Granted. Bosrov, Sept. 19.-From reports received from the committee in charge of the demands of the clothing workers it is learned to-day that they have been much more successful in their undertaking than they anticipated. It was expected that a number of con-

tractors would refuse point blank to have anything to do with the union, but up to moon to day the committee has been received with great courtesy and attention. In sec-eral instances the contractors have agreed to sign the new agreement, and in others the bjection lies in giving bonds to guaranthe pulltiment of the demand. Objection also made to the nine-bour work day.

It is thought, however, that the new arrangement will be put in operation without a serious conflict, and that a Strike will be

BECAUSE OF HER RELIGION. American Protective Association Objects to a Newly Appointed Catholic Teacher at Salisbury, Mass.

AMESSURY, Mass., Sept. 19.—One division. of the grammar school was closed to-day as the result of a religious quarrel precipitated by the appointment of Miss Isabelle Cavanauch, a Catholic, as a teacher. She was engaged on Monday, and strentous objections were at once made by promi-neat members of the American Protective As-socion. The local branch of the American

is discharged.

The committee, therefore, closed Miss Caus-naugh's division until the trouble is settled.

She threatens to sue the town if discharged.

Democrats Getting Rendy to Vote. The executive committee of the interstate Democratic Association met in executive session at their club rooms, 631 Louisiana avenue, last night at a o'clock. Representatives from twenty-four different States were present, Vice President W. C. Van Matre presiding. The most important question discussed was that of transportation to the different States for election purposes. The transpor-States for election purposes. The transportation committee recommended that tickets be dated on the 6th. 3th, 8th, 18th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 18th and 2nd of October, and the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of November, all tickets to expire on November 10. The committee also passed a resolution requiring all members to pay their around in fifteen days, under popularly of dismissal. The work of the committee will be submitted to the association at its regular meeting on Saturday evening.

Chief litue in Here of Wicurra, Kap., Sept. 19.-A special to the Eagle from Stonewall, in the Chicksow Nation, is to the effect that Chief Blue the leader of the Chickness negro-Indians, is in